

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

RODERICK CLARK MILLER

PLAINTIFF

VERSUS

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:07cv541LG-JMR

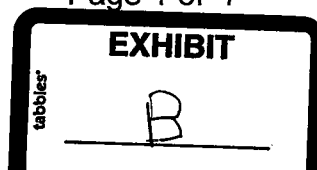
HARRISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, by and through  
its Board of Supervisors, HARRISON COUNTY  
SHERIFF DEPARTMENT, SHERIFF GEORGE  
PAYNE, officially and in his individual capacity,  
DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS MAJOR DIANNE  
GATSON-RILEY, officially and in her individual  
capacity, BOOKING SUPERVISOR CAPTAIN RICK  
GASTON, officially and in his individual capacity,  
TRAINING DIRECTOR CAPTAIN PHIL TAYLOR,  
officially and in his individual capacity, CENTRAL  
CONTROL OFFICER PRESTON WILLS, officially  
and in his individual capacity, BOOKING ROOM DEPUTY  
JERRED MARK NECAISE, officially and in his individual  
capacity, BOOKING ROOM DEPUTY CATHERINE  
PAVOLINI, officially and in her individual capacity,  
AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, and  
OTHER UNKNOWN JOHN and JANE DOES A-Z, also in  
their official and individual capacities

DEFENDANTS

**AFFIDAVIT OF SHERIFF GEORGE PAYNE, JR.**

PERSONALLY CAME AND APPEARED BEFORE ME the undersigned authority  
in and for the County and State aforesaid, the within named, George Payne, Jr., who, after  
first being duly sworn by me on his oath, did depose and state the following:

1. My name is George Payne, Jr. I am over the age of twenty-one (21) years.  
I have personal knowledge of the matters and facts contained in this Affidavit  
and I am competent to testify to the matters stated herein I was at all times  
relevant to the Complaint in this Civil Action the duly elected Sheriff of



Harrison County and the final policy making official for the Harrison County Sheriff's Office ("HCSO") and the Harrison County Adult Detention Center ("HCADC").

2. I took office as the Sheriff of Harrison County in January of 2000 and the Harrison County Adult Detention Center was under a Consent Decree in the case of *United States of America v. Harrison County, Mississippi, et al.*, Civil Action No. 1:95-cv-5GR, at that time. Pursuant to the Consent Decree in place, the Department of Justice conducted on site inspections at the jail.
3. Working with the United States Department of Justice's knowledge and consent, the Harrison County Adult Detention Center was accredited by the ACA on January 13, 2003. At that time, the Harrison County Adult Detention Center was the only county jail accredited in the State of Mississippi by ACA. In order to become accredited, Ed Hargett, an ACA auditor and expert in corrections, was hired to assist in implementing ACA standards and regulations into the existing policies and procedures of the Harrison County Adult Detention Center. Subsequent thereafter, the Harrison County Adult Detention Center's Policies and Procedures were formulated and/or revised to meet ACA national standards and did so as of the date of the incident alleged in Plaintiff's complaint.
4. I had no communication or other personal interaction or contact with the Plaintiff in this case, Roderick Clark Miller, at any time during the period of his incarceration at HCADC.

5. I was not present during any of the alleged events in the Plaintiff's Complaint. Furthermore, I was never present at any locations where he may have been at any time.
6. I had no involvement in, or knowledge whatsoever of, any events or incidents of April 17, 2004, involving Plaintiff which occurred in the booking area or in holding cell #5 of Harrison County Adult Detention Center, or of Deputy Necaie or Deputy Pavolini's actions on April 17, 2004 until after the alleged incident had already concluded. Prior to this, I did not have knowledge of this, nor was I notified of any complaints from Miller until after he was released on bond.
7. Upon learning of Plaintiff's allegation, I immediately directed Steve Campbell, Captain of Internal Affairs to investigate this matter. Campbell then instructed Internal Affairs Investigatory Ron Werby to conduct an investigation into Miller's complaint. Werby's investigation concluded that Miller's allegations were unfounded. (IA Report 2004-13 attached as **Exhibit "1"**.)
8. At no time was I made aware of any potential risk of harm to Plaintiff's health or safety as an inmate at HCADC, nor was I aware of any facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm existed as to inmate Miller.
9. At all relevant times it was the policy of HCADC to provide a safe and secure environment not only for inmates, but also for all officers and other

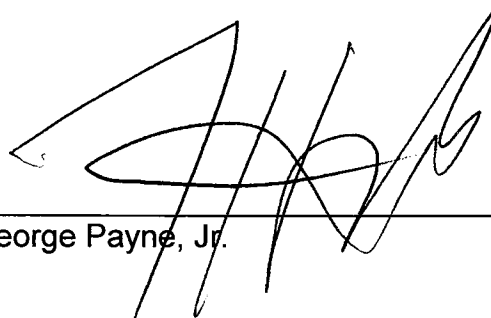
employees of HCADC, and further to protect the general public by preventing any escapes from HCADC.

10. Due to the nature and size of the HCADC, I could not personally supervise all employees at one time; however, there were in place adequate policies and procedures to ensure all officer were supervised and acted in a lawful and professional manner and in compliance with the department's policies and procedures, general orders, and the laws of Mississippi. At all relevant times, a sufficient chain of command existed at the HCADC which enabled all officers to be adequately supervised.
11. At all relevant times, HCADC had a Use of Force, Use of Restraints, Weapons and Use of Force (General Order#10), and a Healthcare Service policy in place and in full effect. See the policies attached hereto as **Exhibit "2-5"**. All officers were informed and trained on these policies.
12. It was the policy of the HCADC to thoroughly investigate all allegations and complaints of misconduct and to take the appropriate disciplinary action if such allegations were ever sustained. At all relevant times, the Harrison County Sheriff's Department had a "Professional Standards Unit" policy in place and in full effect. See General Order No. 65, which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "6"**. The Professional Standards Unit was responsible for conducting internal administrative investigation and applicant background development.

13. At all times relevant hereto, employees of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department were subject to disciplinary or corrective actions by their superiors if they failed to comply with departmental policies, rules and procedures, or if they failed to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. A disciplinary board headed by the Major of specific departments and approved by me convened to hear such charges. After the disciplinary hearing was concluded, the board made recommendations to myself and at that time, I reviewed said charges and recommendations and made a final determination as to what disciplinary action should be taken. See General Order #62 and #44 as **Exhibits "7" and "8"**.
14. I have first hand knowledge of the hiring guidelines for the Harrison County Sheriff's Office. That were in place at all relevant times. The Mississippi Code Annotated 45-4-1 et-seq. provides that the Board on Jail Officers Standards and Training should fix a minimum qualifications for the employment of jail officers in the State of Mississippi. The Harrison County Sheriff's Office followed these guidelines in hiring correctional officers for the Harrison County Adult Detention Center. Furthermore, all applicants are subject to a background investigation and a pre-employment medical examination to determine whether an employee has the physical and mental qualifications necessary to perform his or her job. Additionally, all employees are required to successfully pass a urinalysis test upon being offered employment.

15. At all relevant times, it was also the policy of HCADC to provide appropriate training for all employees, including correctional officers as required by the laws of Mississippi. See Miss. Code Ann. 45-4-1, et. seq. At all relevant times, it was HCADC's policy to send newly hired correctional officers to complete an initial forty (40) hour training program by state certified officers prior to assuming duties in the jail. Upon completion of this initial forty (40) hour program, correctional officers were to receive on the job training under the supervision of a field training officer, and an additional eighty (80) hours of instructional training, followed by refresher training provided throughout the course of the officer's employment.
16. Deputies Necaie, Pavolini and Wills received the appropriate training as required by the laws of Mississippi and established by his training records.
17. At all times, the HCADC, had in place adequate hiring, training and supervisory procedures for its deputies.
18. At no time was I ever deliberately indifferent to any detainee's rights, including the Plaintiff's.
19. All policies attached hereto represent policies and procedures which were in place and effect at the time of the subject incident.

Further, Affiant sayeth not.

  
George Payne, Jr.

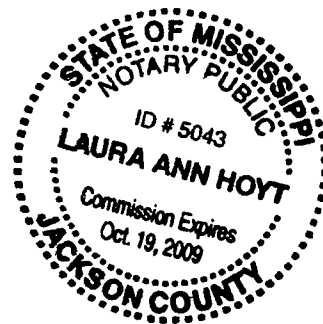
Sworn to and subscribed before me on this the 2 day of July, 2008.

  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

10-19-09

(SEAL)



## HARRISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS UNIT

File Name <b>Deputy Jerred Necaie</b>	Date of Report <b>04/23/04</b>	Date Assigned <b>04/23/04</b>
Type Investigation <b>Internal Investigation</b>	Case Number <b>IA2004-13</b>	

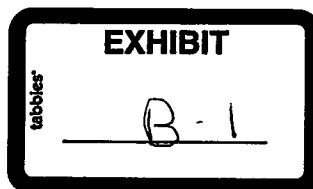
On April 23, 2004, Steve Campbell the OIC of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department Professional Standards Division, at the direction of Sheriff George Payne Jr., instructed Internal Affairs Investigator Ron Werby to investigate a complaint from a former inmate made to Attorney David C. Morrison.

On 04/23/04 Investigator Werby read a letter from Biloxi Attorney David C. Morrison questioning the treatment of his client Roderick Miller while he was being held at the Harrison County Adult Detention Facility. Mr. Morrison stated that his client was not allowed a phone call until the following day after his incarceration. He also alleged that Miller was told by Booking Deputy Jerred Necaie that he would not get a bond, that Necaie physically assaulted Miller, that Miller was denied access to medical attention after he arrived at the detention center and that Miller was not allowed to have his prescription medication that he used for his Migraine headaches which he had in his possession at the time of his arrest. The letter also stated that Miller's property was turned over to a third party against the wishes of Miller.

On 04/17/04 Deputy Coley Judy (41) filed a report after arresting Roderick Miller at 18049 Old Highway 49, in Saucier, Ms. The report stated that Judy responded to a domestic violence call at approximately 1618 hours at the above address. Judy stated that the complainant, Veronica Hahn, stated that her live-in boyfriend threw a glass of water in the face of her baby because he dropped Miller's telephone in the bathtub by mistake. Ms Hahn then stated she grabbed Miller to keep him from assaulting her son again and that Miller threw her to the bathroom floor and beat her in the face and scratched her body.

The report further stated that Hahn grabbed her baby and went into the baby's room and attempted to call for help on the telephone. Miller followed her into the baby's room and took the phone off of the hook so she couldn't call, Hahn then screamed loud enough, according to the report, for a neighbor to hear and he called the sheriff's department that then responded to the scene.

Deputy Judy stated that he noticed that Hahn had swelling to the side of her head and a "busted lip" as well as scratches to her body. Judy stated that Miller had scratch marks on his face and also on his body.





Deputy Judy arrested Miller for Domestic Violence/ simple assault and booked him into the Harrison County Adult Detention Center at 1821 hours.

On 04/18/04 Deputy Jerred Necaise filed a "disorderly inmate" report. The report stated that Inmate Roderick Miller was booked in on 04/17/04 and taken to the shower and Necaise had Miller dress in county issued inmate clothing. Necaise noted that Miller had several scratches on his neck, chest, and facial area from a previous altercation prior to his arrest. Necaise further stated that Miller was placed in holding cell number five and became very unruly and started banging on the cell door glass. Deputy Necaise, according to his report, advised Miller to stop hitting the window. When Miller refused to stop being unruly Necaise advised Booking Deputy Pavolini (280) to stand at the door while Necaise entered the cell to address Miller's unruliness.

Necaise stated that he advised Miller to step back away from the door, according to the report, Miller refused and advanced toward Necaise, Necaise then stated that he placed an open palm strike to Inmate Miller's chest and Miller then fell back onto the bench in a seated position and grabbed Necaise's arm. Necaise then took Miller down to the floor with an arm bar and held him there while Miller continued to resist. Necaise stated that he applied a wrist lock hold on Miller's left arm and restrained him on the floor advising him to stop resisting. Miller continued to resist and kick and screamed repeatedly. Necaise further stated that Miller calmed down enough after several minutes and stopped his resistive behavior. Necaise then exited the cell and Miller did not create any further problems.

On 04/18/04 Deputy Catherine Pavolini wrote a "disorderly inmate" report that supported Deputy Necaise's report confirming Inmate Miller's behavior and the ensuing use of force on Miller.

On 04/23/04 Investigator Werby reviewed all the files on Inmate Miller and noted that Miller's booking photo showed scratches on his face when he was booked in. Furthermore, Deputy Coley Judy took photos of Miller's injuries and entered the film into property, the films have not been developed so it is not known if they show any more injuries than the booking photo. It was further noted that Deputy Necaise noted Miller's injuries when he was changing into his county issued clothing.

It was also noted that in the Custody Report that Judge Ladner advised that no bond would be set until his initial appearance which turned out to be the next day.

It was also noted while reviewing all of the reports, including a visit to the medical facility, that at no time did Miller request medical attention. Miller did advise the classification officer that he used Migraine medication but did not request any medication at any time nor did any record indicate that he needed medical attention. The booking photo showed only minor scratches to Miller's face.

## **FINDING AND CONCLUSIONS**

It is found that Inmate Roderick Miller was arrested for domestic violence on 04/17/04 and that Deputy Coley Judy arrested and booked Miller in on that date. Miller became belligerent and unruly while in holding cell #5 and was physically restrained after refusing a verbal command by Deputy Necaie. It is further found that Deputy Necaie used the proper force continuum on Miller after Miller became physically aggressive toward Necaie.

In regards to the phone call complaint by Miller, it was found that booking deputies commonly will not allow a phone call to an individual that shows violent behavior because they don't want to risk having an inmate get violent outside the cell. Miller was allowed a phone call after he calmed down and was deemed safe to make a phone call.

It is further found that Miller did not receive medical attention because he never requested it, and furthermore his injuries were just superficial and indeed he did not even comment on them during his classification nor complain to the classification officer about his injuries.

It is further found that Inmate Miller was not given his Migraine medication because it is the policy of the facility to confiscate all medication upon entry into the facility. Only the facility Doctor may prescribe medication and Miller was not in the facility long enough to see a physician nor did he ask for one.

It is also noted that Miller's attorney states that Miller was arrested with a first offense Domestic Violence charge. In checking Miller's record it was determined that he was arrested in 1996 for domestic violence/simple assault; in 1998 for assault; 1999 for stalking and disorderly conduct; in 1999 again for stalking; in 2000 for disturbing the peace; and finally this last arrest for domestic violence/ simple assault.

It is finally found that there is no record to indicate any of Miller's property was given to anyone but Miller when he left the facility.

It is concluded that any allegation that Deputy Necaie or any other employee from the Harrison County Adult Detention Center violated any directive or general order is **UNFOUNDED**.

Report By:  
Investigator Werby

Reviewing Supervisor  
Sheriff George Payne

**Harrison County Adult Detention Center  
Policy & Procedures Directives**

**USE OF FORCE**

**POLICY:** All Corrections Officers assigned to duty in the Detention Center will use only those amounts of physical force necessary to maintain or regain control of an inmate. Use of force is clearly different from physical punishment that is not tolerated under any circumstances. In no event will physical force be considered justifiable as punishment.

**PROCEDURE:** In order to give an inmate every opportunity to cease his or her disruptive or aggressive behavior and cooperate, the **Use of Force Theory** documented in **general Order # 10, 4**, will be followed, excluding Deadly Force (i.e., within the confines of the Detention Center.)

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION:**

**General Order # 10,4**

**Use of Force Theory:** Five categories of force applicable for corrections environment:

- |                       |                     |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Dialogue           | 2) Escort Technique | 3) Pain Compliance |
| 4) Mechanical Control | 5) Impact Weapon    |                    |

Physical force will only be used as a last resort to control inmates.

All Corrections Officers will be trained in the proper application of physical force techniques.

**II. Oleoresin Capsicum**

In the corrections environment, the use of Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C. Spray) may be used before or after Pain Compliance with any inmate who fails to comply with verbal orders and the inmate is yet uncontrollable. Only officers that are properly trained will be authorized use of O.C. Spray. Under no circumstances will O.C. Spray be used on an inmate while in approved

**EXHIBIT**

tabbies

B - 2

restraints or behind a locked cell door. The effects may mask or cover other medical conditions such as allergies, heart conditions, lung problems, diabetes, and overdoses resulting from high toxic levels of drugs like Cocaine, Amphetamines, Barbiturates, PCP, Opiates, Heroin or Alcohol. Chemical agents like O.C. Spray is considered an intermediate use of force alternative.

### **III. Special Circumstances**

In unique circumstances where verbal dialogue has failed or has proven to be impractical, staff may be forced to make a decision, such as whether to use force on a pregnant inmate or an aggressive inmate with open cuts, sores, or lesions. Special cases such as mentally ill, handicapped, or pregnant inmates must be carefully assessed by the Shift Supervisor or above, to determine whether the situation is critical enough to require the use of physical force.

**Pregnant Inmates** – When restraints become necessary for pregnant inmates, precautions to ensure the fetus is not harmed will be taken. Medical staff will be summoned immediately to decide whether the inmate's restraints are feasible for her condition, or whether the inmate would be safer restrained in the medical area.

**Inmates with Wounds or Cuts** – Aggressive inmates with open cuts or wounds who have attempted to harm themselves or others should be carefully approached, with staff wearing protective gear.

### **IV. MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

Medical Staff will be immediately contacted to examine an inmate involved in an incident requiring the use of force which resulted in injury. An inmate's refusal or acceptance of an examination must be noted on the Incident Report. If injuries occurred, medical attention will be provided for the injured party. Force or restraint may be used when ordered by physician or his designee in order to allow medical staff to administer medical treatment deemed necessary. The force or restraint must be under the direct supervision of a physician & only when treatment is necessary to protect the health of other persons, as in the case of contagious disease or to protect the inmate against self-inflicted injury or death.

### **V. CLEAN-UP**

Any area where there is spillage of blood, or other body fluids, will be sanitized immediately upon the authorization of the Shift Supervisor or above. However, the supervisor must first make the determination whether there is need to preserve evidence.

All blood and body secretions should be immediately removed and placed in an appropriate waste disposal container and the area washed with a disinfectant. In addition, any clothing that have been contaminated with these fluids, including the equipment and clothing of staff involved in the use of force, should be immediately disinfected or destroyed, as appropriate (Note: Assistance from the Medical area will be sought to assure proper handling of hazardous waste)

## **VI. DOCUMENTATION**

Each officer involved will document force applied at any level on a Narrative Form. Officer viewing the use of force may be asked to write a narrative depending upon the circumstances. Complete narratives will be submitted to the Shift Supervisor at the conclusion of the shift.

**Use of Force Situations:** It is generally recognized that Corrections Officers have a right to use force as it relates to five situations.

1. Self-Defense: Correctional Officers may use force in their self-defense.
2. Defense of Third Party: Correctional Officers may use force in the defense of a third person, including another staff person, an inmate, or a visitor.
3. Prevention of a Crime: Correctional Officers may use force to prevent the commission of a crime within the facility.
4. Prevention of an Escape: Correctional Officers may use force to prevent an escape.
5. Enforcement of Detention Rules: Correctional Officers may use force in the-enforcement of facility rules and regulations.

Force is intended to be used as a control measure when necessary. It will not be used for punishment. In the Use of Force Theory it is not required that an officer use the previous level on the continuum. By necessity, the level of force needed is most often made based on a quick assessment of the potential danger of the situation and the resources available. Typically the lowest level of force that will most quickly effect resolution and neutralize the danger is used.

**All control force must cease as soon as the inmate is subdued, restrained or under control.**

**VII. DEADLY FORCE**

Firearms will only be used as a last resort to prevent an escape, to prevent life threatening injury to a person, to prevent hostages from being taken or to quell a major disturbance. A verbal order to stop must be issued before a shot is fired. Firearms will not be discharged in any case where there is reason to believe that the life of an innocent bystander will be endangered.

Only employees with current certification will be allowed to carry firearms. No Corrections Officers will carry firearms or weapons on his/her person, concealed or not unless acting within the scope of official duties for the HCADC. Except in emergency situations, officers carrying firearms are assigned to perimeter.

Riley  
Facility Administrator

01/01/01  
Effective Date

**Harrison County Adult Detention Center  
Policy & Procedures Directives**

**USE OF RESTRAINTS**

**POLICY:** Restraints will be used as a precaution against escape, for medical reasons, when necessary to control inmates exhibiting violent behavior and for internal and external movement of inmates.

**PROCEDURE:** For detention purposes, the basic authorized restraint devices are the pro-restraint chair, handcuffs, leg irons, waist chains, and medical restraints. Additional devices include items used by C. E. R. T. officers.

**I. GENERAL INFORMATION:**

- A. No restraint device will be used by any staff member as a means of punishment.
- B. Only staff members trained in the use of restraints may apply the authorized devices.
- C. All restraining devices will be used in a humane manner, and applied only as long as absolutely necessary. At no time will restraints be applied in a manner often referred to as "hog tied." Nor will inmates be handcuffed to stair rails.
- D. The use of medical restraints to prevent self-mutilation, self-injury or suicide, must be approved by a member of the medical staff. In an emergency situation, the Shift Supervisor will take the immediate actions necessary to control the situation and contact medical as soon as possible.
- E. All inmates placed in any type of restraint will be closely monitored. Handcuffs and ankle shackles are temporary restraints devices. Inmates **will not** be cuffed and/or shackled & placed in a holding tank or cell indefinitely or without the permission of the Shift Supervisor or above.



## **II. APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINTS:**

All authorized restraints will be used in the following manner.

1. Restraints will not be applied in a manner which causes undue physical discomfort, inflict pain, restrict blood circulation or breathing of the inmate. If at any time during the inmate's restraint an officer believes a medical problem may be developing he/she will immediately contact the on-duty supervisor and medical staff.
2. Restraints will not be used about the head and/or neck of the inmate, except helmets designed for head protection.
3. The maximum amount of continuous time a restraint may be applied to one individual is four hours. The Security Captain or above must authorize continued use of restraints for an inmate who remains unruly after four hours of being restrained.
4. Restraints must be secured according to training and manufacture recommended usage.
5. The Booking or Shift Supervisor must approve and will be present and directly supervise the placement and removal of a subject into the restraint chair.

## **III. RESTRAINT OBSERVATION:**

- A. Corrections Officers will maintain visual observation of the restrained inmate. A written five-minute activity log will be maintained for all inmates placed in the pro-restraint chair.
- B. Restraints will be checked for excessive tightness a minimum of once every 30 minutes. If a loss of circulation is detected, adjustment will be made as necessary. If an inmate complains of pain caused by restraints, the observing staff member will request an examination of the inmate from the medical staff.
- C. The Shift Supervisor will review the status and need for continued restraint of the inmate a minimum of once every two hours and will document the review on a narrative form.
- D. Any inmate who urinates or has a bowel movement while in the restraint chair or in medical restraint will be removed from restraint for cleaning as soon as possible under the circumstances.



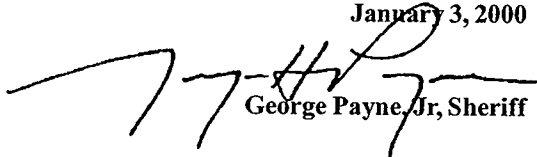
**IV. DOCUMENTATION:**

- A. The Shift Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that Narratives and Observation Logs are completed.
- B. Frequent Security checks and logs must be maintained anytime an inmate is in the pro-restraint chair. Additionally, the Booking and Shift Supervisor or above must be contacted to approve or deny the use of the pro-restraint chair.

Riley  
Facility Administrator

01/01/01  
Effective Date

General Order #10  
Harrison County Sheriff's Department  
January 3, 2000

  
George Payne, Jr, Sheriff

**WEAPONS & USE OF FORCE**

**1. SCOPE**

This policy is directed to all sworn personnel.

**2. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines for sworn and reserve personnel regarding the use of force. This policy will also establish training criteria for both lethal and non-lethal use of force options.

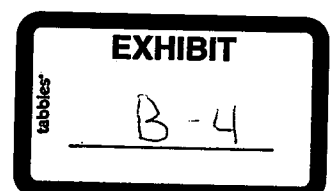
**3. POLICY STATEMENT**

The Harrison County Sheriff's Department recognizes and respects the value and special integrity of each human life. In vesting deputies with the lawful authority to use force to protect the public welfare, a careful balancing of all human interest is required. Therefore, it is the policy of this Department that deputies will use only that force that is necessary to bring an incident under control effectively while protecting the life of the deputy or another.

All sworn personnel will be provided with a precise departmental policy that establishes guidelines, proscriptions, and limitations on the use of force generally and the use of force in particular. Additionally, deputies will be trained in the appropriate and proficient use of force and the use of control and management of firearms and other non-lethal weapons.

**4. USE OF FORCE THEORY**

The ability to use force is one of the most basic factors that distinguish deputies from the rest of society. Because of this responsibility, the use of force is under constant scrutiny by the public and the courts.



There are six (6) categories of force options that are available for deputies as a defensive tactic. They are:

- A. Dialogue for talking an individual into compliance with a lawful request to avoid a physical confrontation.
- B. Escort Techniques are a means of providing a low level, non-threatening and nonviolent compliance procedure used to remove an individual from an area that may present danger to the deputy or the subject.
- C. Pain Compliance involves the manipulation of a joint to cause pain. It is generally used in circumstances in which an escort is inappropriate or ineffective and yet a higher use of force level is not yet justified.
- D. Mechanical Control (a punch, kick, or throw) has a higher degree of compliance; however, it also has a higher potential for injury to the subject. It is only appropriate when the preceding levels of force have been ineffective as a means of control.
- E. Impact Weapon (ASP TACTICAL BATON & PR-24) is an intermediate level of force that bridges the gap between the use of hands and fists and the use of deadly force.
- F. Deadly Force (firearms) is used as a final option when all other means have been unsuccessful.

##### **5. DEADLY FORCE**

- A. **Deadly Force Defined** - Deadly force is any use of force that is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury.
- B. **When May Deadly Force Be Used** - Before using a firearm, a deputy will identify himself and state the intent to shoot, where feasible.
- C. **Deputies are authorized to fire their weapons to:**
  - 1. Protect himself or others from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious bodily harm; or,
  - 2. Prevent the escape of a fleeing felon whom the deputy has probable cause to believe will pose a significant threat to human life should escape occur.

- D. Deadly force will not be intentionally used to maim or partially disable a person.
- E. Firearms will not be used as instruments of investigation. The brandishing of a firearm is prohibited, as is the wearing of a sidearm in plain view in public by non-uniformed deputies, whether on or off duty, except at crime scenes or in emergencies.

F. Administrative Action

Where a deputy's use of force causes death, the Sheriff will determine, on a case by case basis, whether the deputy will be placed on administrative leave until all internal investigative requirements are met. The deputy will be required to undergo an evaluation by a mental health professional before return to normal duties.

G. Firearms may also be used:

To kill dangerous animals or to kill animals so badly injured that humanity requires its release from further suffering.

To give an alarm or call for assistance when no other means is available.

H. Additional Restrictions –Deputies will adhere to the following restrictions when their weapon is exhibited:

1. Except for maintenance or during training, Sheriff's Deputies will not draw or exhibit their firearm unless circumstances create reasonable cause to believe that it may be necessary to use the weapon in conformance with this policy.
2. Warning shots are prohibited.
3. Deputies will not fire their weapons at or from a moving vehicle unless there is an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury to the deputy or other persons.
4. Firearms will not be discharged when it appears likely that an innocent person may be injured.

**I. Animal Control Deputies – Animal Control Deputies of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department are exempt from the certain sections of this firearm policy and will follow the procedures as directed by the Sheriff or his designate.**

**In the event a deputy is called upon to destroy an animal, in a *non-emergency* situation, the deputy should request assistance from the on-duty animal control deputy. If the animal control deputy is unavailable, the deputy may continue with the humanitarian destruction of the animal. If the animal control deputy is on the scene, the deputy should relinquish control of the call to animal control and the destruction of the animal will be the responsibility of animal control. The animal control deputy's judgement shall be weighed heavily before any decision to destroy the animal.**

***Deputies are expected to use their best judgement and good common sense when forced to destroy an animal that is obviously vicious or an immediate threat to the deputy or other citizens.***

**J. Restricted Acts – *Horseplay and unsafe acts with weapons are strictly prohibited.* When weapons are handed from one deputy to another for examination or inspection, they will be unloaded and have the cylinder or slide locked open. Shotguns will be transferred from one person to another with the action open and rifles will have the bolt back or action open.**

**6. ISSUANCE OF FIREARMS**

**A. Department Issued Weapons**

**The *Glock 22 safety-action semiautomatic pistol* will be issued to each deputy to be used in his official duty. At the time of the issuance, the serial number will be placed and maintained in a file kept by the Property Officer. The deputy will accept full responsibility for the care of the weapon. Two (2) additional ammunition clips will be provided for each deputy. Each deputy will keep the additional clips loaded and immediately available for use.**

**B. Department Issued Leather Holsters**

**Besides the *Glock 22 Safety Action pistol*, the Department will issue each deputy a leather safety holster specifically designed for the weapon. The holster will be worn by all uniformed deputies while on duty. Deputies assigned to the Detective Division will be issued a holster designed for their particular needs.**

**C. Personal Holsters / Nylon Duty Gear**

Deputies who choose to wear nylon duty gear or Reserve deputies who purchase their own leather duty gear must select a holster that provides for a reasonable amount of security to prevent the weapon from accidentally falling out or to prevent its removal by a suspect. Any deputy using a holster that is not department issued must have the holster submitted to the Firearms committee for review before its use.

Upon separation from the department all deputies will surrender to the Property Officer all weapons, ammunition and related equipment previously issued to him.

**7. NON-ISSUED DUTY WEAPONS**

**A. Full-Time / Part-Time Sworn Deputies**

All deputies will be required to carry the Department issued firearm while on duty. Any deputy who wants to carry any weapon, other than department issued, must adhere to the following guidelines:

**1. Number of Rounds**

The deputy will be restricted to a revolver capable of chambering at least six (6) .38 caliber rounds or a semiautomatic double action pistol capable of chambering at least (7) seven 9mm, 380 caliber, forty caliber or forty-five caliber rounds unless assigned to special detail.

**2. Weapon Brands**

Colt, Smith & Wesson, Dan Wesson, Ruger, Beretta, Sig-Sauer or Safety-action Glock are acceptable.

**3. Barrel Lengths**

The weapon must have a barrel length between four (4) and six (6) inches.

**4. Approval of Weapons**

A "Weapons Authorization Form" must be completed and submitted. The Weapons Authorization Form requires approval by:

- a. Department Armorer
- b. NRA Certified Firearms Instructor
- c. Firearms Committee Chairman
- d. Sheriff

**B. Qualifications**

Deputies will qualify with off-duty weapons quarterly during announced qualifications. The deputy must qualify with a minimum score of 75% with the weapon.

**C. Investigative Division Personnel**

Deputies assigned to the Investigative Division may carry weapons with less than a four-inch barrel after submitting a written request, and Weapons Authorization Form as outlined within this policy.

**D. Reserve Deputies**

**1. Number of Rounds**

Reserve Deputies of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department, while on duty, will be restricted to a revolver capable of chambering at least six (6) .38 caliber rounds or a semiautomatic double action pistol capable of chambering at least (7) seven 9mm, 380 caliber, forty caliber or forty-five caliber rounds.

**2. Weapon Brands**

The Reserve Deputy may carry personal weapons fitting into this category manufactured by either Colt, Smith & Wesson, Dan Wesson, Ruger, Beretta, Sig-Sauer or Safety-Action Glock which have a barrel length of between four (4) and six (6) inches. The weapon must be approved in the same manner as outlined within this policy.

**3. Qualifications**

Reserve deputies will qualify with off duty weapons quarterly during announced qualifications. Reserve Deputies must qualify with a minimum score of 75%.

**4. Quarterly Qualifications**

Reserve deputies wishing to carry a semiautomatic, double action pistol capable of chambering at least (7) seven 9mm, forty caliber, or forty-five caliber rounds must qualify with regular deputies quarterly.

**E. Request To Carry Personally Owned Weapon**

Any deputy employed by the Harrison County Sheriff's Department wanting to carry a handgun other than those issued by the Harrison County Sheriff's Department must submit, in writing, a request to the Sheriff and the Firearms Committee Chairman. A "Weapons Authorization Form" must accompany the letter.

The Firearms Committee Chairman shall review the request to ensure that it complies with the policy. The deputy's letter of request and the Weapons Authorization Form either approving or disapproving the request will be sent to the Sheriff. If the request does not comply with established policy, the Firearm's Committee Chairman will attach a memo to the request explaining the reason for denying the deputy's request.

**F. Off-Duty / Back-up Weapons**

Backup guns or off-duty guns must be approved by the Sheriff. All requests to carry off-duty or back-up weapons will be handled in the manner as outlined within this policy.

**8. CARRYING OF FIREARMS**

**A. Deputies Required to be Armed at all Times**

All on-duty sworn personnel will have a weapon or weapons on their persons at all times. Although certain hours are designated as off-duty, deputies in the performances of their police duties are subject to take police action anytime and should have available his official identification and a firearm at all times. This section shall apply to both regular and reserve deputies of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department. Sworn, on-duty deputies will have a clearly articulable reason for not being armed.

**B. Exceptions**

On-duty deputies will be armed at all times with very few exceptions. These exceptions may include court appearances, entering onto certain Federal jurisdictions, entering into the jail section of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department, the psychiatric ward of Memorial Hospital & the locked ward of the Transitional Learning Center (TLC). In these and other circumstances, the deputy will be expected to use discretion, good judgement and above all, common sense.



9. AMMUNITION

All ammunition carried by deputies of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department and Reserves, whether department issued or individually purchased, will be factory loaded of the anti-personnel design, i.e., hollow point. All special purpose ammunition such as armor piercing, etc. may be carried by the deputy *as standby ammunition only*. The Firearms Committee Chairman must approve all ammunition, other than department issued, before being carried. The carrying of target type ammunition, such as wad-cutters and solid lead round nose bullets, is *STRICTLY* prohibited.

Every sworn deputy will be issued 120 rounds of ammunition at the time the weapon is issued. Sixty (60) rounds will be used for the initial qualification. The remaining 60 rounds will be kept by the deputy for duty purposes. Deputies will be given sixty (60) rounds of new ammunition once a year. The old ammunition will be used during the qualification.

10. SHOTGUNS, RIFLES AND SPECIAL PURPOSE WEAPONS

Weapons falling into the above category, whether department issued or privately owned, must be approved and qualified with before being carried. The Firearms Committee must also approve all modifications to these weapons. While being carried on duty, these weapons, when not in use, must be secured within the vehicle.

A. Authorized Weapons

All weapons fitting into this category must be manufactured by Colt, Ruger, Beretta, Springfield Armory, Eagle Arms, H & K, Remington, Daewoo, Bushmaster or Galile.

B. Authorized Calibers

The following calibers are approved:

223, 9mm, and 7.62 mm x 39

C. Weapons Approval

All requests to carry the above-described weapons must be submitted on a Weapon Authorization Form along with *written justification* for the request. The committee will consider no weapons unless it falls within the above guidelines.

**D. Shotguns**

Shotgun ammunition will be factory loaded of the “00 buckshot” or “slug” category in a size approved by the Firearms Committee. Special purpose ammunition, such as barricade penetrating tear gas rounds, may be carried in reserve. Deputies who carry weapons in the above category must use good judgement and common sense when using these weapons. The potential for harm to bystanders is greatly increased by their use. Only *EXTREME* situations would warrant the use of the above-described weapons; i.e., barricaded armed suspects, tactical situations, etc.

**11. TRAINING AND INSPECTION**

Firearms will not be issued or carried by any deputy until the Sheriff and firearms training deputies are assured of the deputy’s ability to handle and fire the weapon with safety and proficiency.

All full-time and part-time sworn deputies will be required to participate in an approved semiautomatic transition course before being issued the Glock 21 Safety-Action pistol. After the initial certification with the weapons, all personnel, except administrative and staff personnel, will be required to participate in firearms training monthly. All personnel including administrative and staff personnel will be required to qualify quarterly using the N.R.A. Distinguished expert course on a date and time designated.

Administrative personnel are those deputies who work from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and perform administrative duties as designated by the Sheriff.

**A. Qualifications**

The Firearms Training Center O.I.C. shall coordinate all monthly & quarterly qualifications. The O.I.C. will schedule training classes for tactical and close quarter confrontations, shotgun training, rifle training and mandatory NRA firearm qualifications. The dates & times of each qualification will be coordinated through the O.I.C. of Training & Planning and announced to all designated personnel.

**B. Reserve Qualification**

Reserve Deputies will qualify three (3) times per year. Reserve Deputies failing to qualify will be required to retest with a Certified NRA Instructor until the minimum score is attained before returning to duty. The retesting is not necessarily required to be done on the same day as the regularly scheduled qualifications.

**C. Firearms Committee Meeting**

The Firearms Committee Chairman will call a meeting of all firearms instructors on the Wednesday preceding the quarterly qualifications.

**D. Firearms Inspections**

The firearms training deputy will inspect each individual deputy's weapons and related equipment during the firearm's qualification session. In addition the deputy may be required to produce his weapons for inspection at anytime by any supervisory person or a department designated firearms instructor.

**12. PR-24 & ASP TACTICAL BATON**

The ASP PR-24 Tactical Batons are used to give deputies an inconspicuous but effective defensive police impact weapon for use in non-lethal situations. Both impact weapons are authorized for use by sworn personnel following basic certification; however, the ASP Tactical baton is the only Department issued impact weapon.

**A. Issuance of ASP Tactical Baton**

Upon completion of the ASP Basic Certification Program, all deputies will be issued one (1) ASP Tactical Baton and ASP Scabbard that shall be issued by the Property Oeputy. Upon issuance, all deputies, while in uniform, will be required to carry the ASP Tactical Baton.

**B. ASP Basic Certification Training**

All deputies issued an ASP Tactical Baton will be required to complete a four- (4) hour basic certification course before carrying the ASP Tactical Baton. This program is designed to provide efficient defensive weapon tactics for law enforcement personnel. Deputies of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department who have completed an instructor certification course shall teach the basic training. The ASP Tactical Baton is a non-lethal defensive weapon allowed for use by sworn deputies to provide a force option between hands and fists and the use of deadly force.

Deputies must maintain control at all times. Every technique must be evaluated as for its likelihood of gaining control as compared with its likelihood of causing harm to the subject. Deputies must maintain a high degree of control so that if a higher force option is needed, the deputy is prepared for the situation. When evaluating a technique, the most important consideration is deputy safety. This involves his or her ability to disengage or escalate a response to any given situation. Any technique that does not allow the deputy to escalate the force option in response to a subject's threats is unacceptable.

**C. Maintenance**

The ASP Tactical Baton should be maintained on the same manner as your firearm. Batons should be kept dry. Due to the exposure to salty air, water and perspiration, the baton should be periodically opened and dried with a soft cloth. The butt cap, or plug, should be checked to make sure it is screwed tightly onto the handle. The tip should be checked for looseness. If the tip breaks loose, Loc-Tite should be applied to the threads to secure it to the end section. The baton should be periodically checked for hairline fractures or excessive wear between the sections. Fractures may occur if the baton is continually opened with too much force.

**D. ASP Tactical Baton Operation**

Holding the handle and snapping the wrist activates the ASP Tactical baton. This action causes the blade to extend. The sudden snap of the wrist locks the shaft into place. To close the baton, the tip must be struck sharply and directly into a nongiving surface. When closed, the retaining spring in the handle holds the blade, preventing accidental extension.

The force necessary to open the baton may be adjusted using the retaining spring inside the handle. Extending the sides of the spring outward will increase the force necessary to open the baton. Pushing the sides of the spring together will lessen the force needed to extend the baton.

**E. Carrying the ASP Tactical Baton**

Every deputy will carry the ASP Tactical Baton while in uniform. It may be carried on either the reaction side or the weapon side of the body. It will be carried in the closed mode, tip down. As with firearms, horseplay and unsafe acts with the ASP Tactical Baton are strictly prohibited. The ASP Tactical Baton will not be used as an instrument of investigation.

**F. Weapon Disarming**

The ASP disarming technique is designed to deal with non-aggressive assailants effectively. It is not intended for deputies to use the ASP Tactical Baton to disarm an aggressive armed assailant. The ASP Tactical Baton should only be used when a deputy believes that the use of deadly force is not justified and the deputy believes that using the ASP Tactical Baton may successfully disarm the subject.

**G. Use of Force Documentation**

Proper documentation is essential in avoiding potential liability. Any time a firearm or ASP Tactical Baton is used; the deputy will be responsible for completely documenting the circumstances surrounding their usage.

While reports may vary from deputy to deputy in form, the following details should be included in every report:

1. The type of call that first brought the deputy in contact with the subject.
2. The number of persons involved in the situation.
3. The time of day and physical setting of the call.
4. What the subject said to the deputy.
5. The subjects general demeanor and attitude.
6. What the deputy said to the subject.
7. The subjects actions and reactions and those of the deputy.
8. A detailed report of all injuries sustained by the deputy and the subject, including photographs, if possible.
9. The names, addresses, and phone numbers of all neutral witnesses not involved in the confrontation.

In addition to the above information, deputies will complete a *Use of Force Report* and attach it to the incident paperwork. A copy will be forwarded to the Director of Operations and the Sheriff. Deputies will as soon as practical, report all uses of firearms and the ASP Tactical Baton to his or her immediate supervisor.

### **13. PEPPER AEROSOL RESTRAINT SPRAY**

The Harrison County Sheriff's Department will issue OC aerosol restraint spray to give deputies additional use-of-force options for gaining compliance or resistant of aggressive individuals in arrest and other enforcement situations. It is the policy of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department that deputies use OC when warranted, but only according to the guidelines and procedures set forth in this policy.

#### **A. Authorization**

1. Only deputies who have completed the prescribed course of instruction on the use of OC are authorized to carry the device.
2. Deputies who have successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction and whose normal duties or assignments may require them to make arrests or supervise arrests shall be required to carry departmentally authorized OC while on duty.
3. Uniformed deputies shall carry only departmentally authorized canisters in the prescribed manner on the duty belt. Non-uniformed deputies may carry OC in alternative devices as authorized by the department

#### **B. Usage Criterion**

OC spray is considered a use of force and shall be employed in a manner consistent with the department's use-of-force policy. OC is a force option following verbal compliance tactics on the use-of-force continuum.

OC may be used when:

1. Verbal dialogue has failed to bring about the subject's compliance, and
2. The subject has signaled his intention to resist the deputy's efforts to make the arrest actively.

Whenever practical and reasonable, deputies should issue a verbal warning before using OC against a suspect. A deputy may use deadly force to protect him from the use or threatened use of OC when the deputy reasonably believes that deadly force will be used against him if he becomes incapacitated. Once a suspect is incapacitated or restrained, use of OC is no longer justified.

**C. Usage Procedures**

1. Whenever possible, deputies should be upwind from the suspect before using OC and should avoid entering the spray area.
2. Deputies should maintain a safe distance from the suspect of between two and ten feet.
3. A single spray burst of between one and three seconds should be directed at the suspect's eyes, nose and mouth. Additional burst(s) may be used if the initial or subsequent burst proves ineffective.
4. Use of OC should be avoided, if possible, under conditions where it may affect innocent bystanders.

**D. Effects of OC and Deputy Response**

1. Within several seconds of being sprayed by OC, a suspect will normally display symptoms of temporary blindness, have difficulty breathing, burning sensation in the throat, nausea, lung pain and/or impaired thought processes.
2. The effects of OC vary among individuals. Therefore, all suspects shall be handcuffed as soon as possible after being sprayed. Deputies should also be prepared to employ other means to control the suspect to include, if necessary, other force options consistent with agency policy, provided he does not respond sufficiently to the spray and cannot otherwise be subdued.
3. Immediately after spraying a suspect, deputies shall be alert to any indications that the individual needs medical care. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, breathing difficulties, gagging, profuse sweating and loss of consciousness. Upon observing these or other medical problems or if the suspect requests medical assistance, the deputy shall immediately summon emergency medical aid.
4. Suspects that have been sprayed shall be monitored continuously for indications of medical problems and shall not be left alone while in police custody.
5. Deputies should provide assurance to suspects who have been sprayed that the effects are temporary and encourage them to relax.

6. Air will normally begin reducing the effects of OC spray within 15 minutes of exposure. However, once the suspect has been restrained, deputies shall help him by rinsing and drying the exposed area.
7. Assistance shall be offered to any individuals accidentally exposed to OC spray and feel the effects of the agent. All such incidents shall be reported as soon as possible to the deputy's immediate supervisor and shall be detailed in an incident report.

**E. Reporting Procedures**

1. Accidental discharges and intentional uses of OC spray against an individual in an enforcement capacity shall be reported to the deputy's immediate supervisor as soon as possible.
2. A detailed narrative report shall be completed following all discharge of OC spray except during testing, training, malfunction or accidental discharge.

**F. Replacement**

1. Assigned personnel shall maintain all OC spray devices in an operational and charged state. Requested replacements for damaged, inoperable or empty devices are the responsibility of deputies to whom they are issued.
2. Replacements of OC spray canisters shall occur when the unit is less than half full, as determined by weighing the canister.
3. OC canisters shall be inspected and weighed at the firing range during firearm qualifications. The appropriate agency authority shall maintain a record of this fact.
4. Unexplained depletion of OC canisters shall require an investigation and written report by the deputy's supervisor to the Director of Operations.

**14. SPITNETS**

The SPIT Net manufactured by Eagle Gear, is the authorized expectorant shield used by the Harrison County Sheriff's Department for violent, in-custody subjects who are either spitting at law enforcement personnel or who are violent and bleeding from the mouth or head area. The SPIT Net is considered a form of restraint. It prevents a prisoner, in a safe and humane manner, from projecting body fluids onto police personnel. The SPIT Net is made from nylon mesh and is large enough to fit over the head & tied in the back. It is designed to allow unrestricted breathing & prevent body fluids from contacting the deputy.



**The following operational guidelines will become effective immediately:**

- A. Purpose – The SPIT Net is a biohazard barrier designed to reduce the risk of exposure to:**
  - 1. HIV (Aids)**
  - 2. Hepatitis**
  - 3. Tuberculosis**
  - 4. Highly dangerous disease pathogens**
- B. The SPIT Net also acts as a safe deterrent against:**
  - 5. Biting;**
  - 6. Spitting;**
  - 7. And other aggressive behaviors without impairing the deputy's ability to monitor the suspect's physical condition at all time.**
- C. General Guidelines**
  - 1. The SPIT Net installation illustration shows the proper method of attaching the SPIT Net to a suspect.**
  - 2. THE SPIT NET WILL NEVER BE TIED AROUND THE SUSPECT'S NECK FOR ANY REASON.**
  - 3. If the SPIT Net cannot be properly secured as shown in the illustration, it will not be used. The SPIT Net may be used any time a suspect demonstrates to the deputy any aggressive behavior or symptoms of any of the above described conditions.**
  - 4. Anytime the SPIT Net is used, deputy's will continually monitor the suspect to ensure that it does not become entangled around the suspect's neck or become a hazard to the suspect's safety in any way.**
    - At no time will the prisoner be left alone and unmonitored.**
  - 5. The SPIT NET is to be discarded after use and is not to be reused for any reason.**
  - 6. The use of the SPIT Net will be documented in the deputy's arrest or narrative report describing the circumstances for its use.**
  - 7. The SPIT Net will be removed from the prisoner as soon as it is believed to be safe or as directed by a supervisor**

#### **15. TRAINING COURSES**

The handgun certification course will be based upon the *NRA Distinguished Expert Qualification Course*. Certification with the shotgun will be made using the *NRA Police Shotgun Qualifications Course*. This course includes 5 rounds of rifled slugs and 5 rounds of *00 buckshot*, using the International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors (IALEFI-Q) target.

The deputy will be required to attain a minimum score of 75% for pistols. A minimum score of 80% will be required for rifles. Seventy-five (75) percent is the current minimum standard for police pistol qualifications as determined by the National Rifle Association. The failure to reach this level of proficiency will require the deputy to return to the range with a firearms training deputy until the minimum score can be obtained. If the deputy evidently cannot qualify within a reasonable length of time, the firearm's instructor shall notify the Sheriff and the Firearms Committee for further action.

Training Documentation - All training and certification must be documented and forwarded to the Training Deputy for filing.

#### **16. CARE AND MAINTENANCE**

All deputies are required to maintain their firearms properly. The Fire arms Committee prohibits alterations except those specifically authorized, in writing. The department will pay any repairs to department issued weapons, which are due to normal, wear or an unavoidable accident. All repairs of department issued weapons that are the result of abuse, negligence, or lack of care by the deputy will be the financial responsibility of the deputy. Damage to personal weapons through normal wear is the responsibility of the deputy. The department, however, will repair damage to personally owned weapons sustained due to faulty practice ammunition.

The property officer is responsible for maintaining all department weapons that have not been issued to a deputy.

**17. QUALIFICATION COURSES**

<b>STAGE</b>	<b>DIST.</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>#RDS</b>	<b>TIME</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>25 yds</b>	<b>Kneeling/standing 6 rounds kneeling with barricade, 12 rounds with barricade (Shooters choice of positions)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75 second</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>15 yds</b>	<b>Stage 1: Kneeling/Standing 12 rounds in 25 seconds (6 kneeling &amp; 6 standing)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25 second</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>7 yds</b>	<b>Standing/Unsupported</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20 second</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>3 yds</b>	<b>Standing (Ready gun Position) one hand only!</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20 second</b>

**NRA  
Police Shotgun Qualification Course**

**RIFLED SLUGS**

- (1) 50 yards — 1 round, standing from shoulder  
Time limit — 10 seconds
- 40 yards — 2 rounds, 1 standing from shoulder, 1 kneeling  
Time limit — 15 seconds
- 25 yards — 2 rounds, 1 kneeling, 1 standing from shoulder  
Time limit — 15 seconds

**00 BUCKSHOT**

- (2) \*25 yards — 3 rounds, 1 standing from shoulder, 2 kneeling  
Time limit — 20 seconds
- 15 yards — 2 rounds, 1 standing from shoulder, 1 kneeling  
Time limit — 20 seconds
- \*25 yards only . . . Magazine loaded, safety on, chamber empty

### **Scoring**

**Rifled Slugs: IALEFI-Q Target, Each hit within the inner ring – 2 points, any hit within the second ring – 1 point. All other hits are scored as a miss.**

**00 Buckshot (9 or 12 pellets): No other load is allowed! IALEFI-Q Target, any hit in the black – 2 points for 9 pellets; 1.5 points for 12 pellets.**

### **MINI – 14 RIFLE COURSE**

#### **STAGE 1:**

**Ten rounds in one (1) minute from the kneeling position**

#### **STAGE 2:**

**Ten rounds in one (1) minute from the sitting position**

#### **STAGE 3:**

**Ten rounds in one (1) minute from the prone position**

#### **STAGE 4:**

**Start with two (2) magazines, each loaded with 5 rounds. Fire 5 rounds standing, unsupported, change magazines, and fire 5 rounds from the prone position. (one (1) minute time limit).**

#### **STAGE 5:**

**Start with two (2) magazines, each loaded with 5 rounds. Fire 5 rounds standing, unsupported, change magazines, and fire 5 rounds from the prone position. (one (1) minute time limit).**

**All firing is done from the 50 yard line using the IALEF-Q target.**

### **SCORING**

- **A hit in the X, 10 or 9 ring counts 2 points each:**
- **A hit in the 8 ring counts 1 point each**
- **Any other hit on the target counts as a miss**
- **Fifty shots are fired.....Total possible score is 100**

**NIGHT FIRING**

**20 rounds – 100 points**

**100 YARD LINE**

**Prone  
No Time Limit**

**5 rounds on call**

**50 YARD LINE**

**1. Prone  
3 seconds**

**5 Rounds w/magazine change**

**2. Stand to Kneel  
No Time Limit**

**5 rounds on call**

**25 YARD LINE**

**1. Standing Ready  
No Time Limit**

**3 rounds on call**

**2. Stand to Kneel  
No Time Limit**

**2 rounds w/magazine change**

**A SCORE OF 80% IS REQUIRED TO PASS BOTH COURSES**

**16. SHOOTING REVIEW BOARD**

**A. When Required**

When a deputy, either on or off duty, discharges a firearm (except during qualifying or target practice), a written report shall be submitted within 24 hours to the deputy's immediate supervisor. The report shall explain the circumstances and reasons surrounding the discharge as outlined in this policy.

**B. Actions Required**

The Shooting Review Board will be convened to review all facts and circumstances surrounding the events of the discharge of the weapon in the event of property damage, bodily injury or death and in all enforcement actions. This board shall, at the end of its inspection, submit a written report to the Sheriff listing the follow-

ing:

- 1. A synopsis of the incident.**
- 2. Conclusion as to whether the deputy followed or deviated from department regulations.**
- 3. Any recommendations to the Sheriff concerning the incident.**

**C. Shooting Review Board Personnel**

The Shooting Review Board shall be composed of the following personnel:

1. The Firearms Committee chairman and two (2) members of the Firearms Committee.
2. The Sheriff or his designees.

**D. Administrative Investigations**

The Harrison County District Attorney's Office shall be responsible for conducting an independent investigation of all shootings involving deputies of the Harrison County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff may request other independent investigations by the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol. HCSD Professional Standards Division will investigate all other incidents not involving discharge of firearms.

**17. FIREARMS COMMITTEE**

**A. The Firearms Committee will consist of the following personnel:**

1. **Firearms Chairman** – Must be an NRA certified instructor and must be elected by other NRA certified firearms instructors. This is a voluntary position and the deputy selected will hold the position for one-year (July to July).
2. **Firearms Instructors** – Six instructors are required for the committee. All must be NRA certified.

**CONCLUSION**

This policy is for departmental use only and is not intended for use in any criminal or civil proceeding. The department policy should not be construed as a creation of higher legal standards of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to third party claims. Violations of this policy will only form the basis for departmental administrative sanctions.

The Harrison County Sheriff's Department recognizes that extreme or unusual circumstances may occur that would cause a deputy to deviate from this policy. Deputies are frequently required to make immediate judgement calls that may not comply with the use of force policy. In the event that a deputy must take an action that does not comply with this policy, the deputy will fully articulate & justify, in writing, the reasons for his or her actions. In all cases, the Department will fully review the incident to determine if there was sufficient justification for the deputy's actions.